UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22521
23 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991, I should like to forward additional information on the Kuwait Airways Corporation properties seized by Iraq since 2 August 1990:

(a) Simulators (see annex I);

(b) Cars - 400 cars;

(c) Computers (see annex II);

(d) Kitchen (see annex III);

(e) Losses of documentation - Revenue (see annex IV).

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Simulators

1. B747 full flight simulator.
2. B747 cockpit procedure trainer and four maintenance system trainers.
3. B727 maintenance system trainers (five).
4. B707 navigation and procedure trainer.
5. B747 and B727 emergency and evacuation trainers.
6. Audiovisual trainers.
7. Miscellaneous training aid.
8. Training centre specialized furnishing.
9. Spares and technical assets and workshop equipment.
10. Airbus cockpit and maintenance system simulator.

Annex II

Computers

	Quantity
A. Hardware	
IBM 4341 mainframe	1
BASF 7/78 mainframe	1
IBM 3350 disk drives	48
BASF disk drives	8
IBM 3420 tape drives	16
IBM 3880 disk controllers	3
BASF disk controller	1
IBM tape controllers	3
IBM power distribution unit	1
IBM 3705 communication controllers	4
Storage Technology 5000 system printer	1
IBM 3203 system printer	1
Channel controllers (remote and local)	15
DOS/VSE consule	4
BASF monitoring consule	1
Resku consules	2
Telex printers	4
Library tapes	5 000
Cathode ray tube Resku	1
IBM 4381	2
IBM 3090 120S	1
IBM 3380 disk drives	8
IBM 3990 disk controller	1
IBM 3745 communication controller	1
IBM 3090 consules	2
ALCS and MVS/ESA operating system	
Automatic cartridge library	1
Tandem non stop (2)	1

/...

	Quantity
Tandem disk drives	4
Tandem tape drive	1
Tandem disk controller	1
Tandem tape controller	1
Tandem system printer	1
Tandem consules	2

B. Software

Reservation system

SAP

CPATA-2

ADABAS

RAS cargo

TAKOF

Time attendance

Job costing

Maxi merlin

MSCS

DCS

C. Other software and hardware

Cathode ray tubes	600
System printers	60
Printers	150
Personal computer hardware	300
Personal computer software	

D. Electrical and communication

KAC telephone exchange

Communication equipment

Uninterrupted power supply (UPS)

Wiring for cathode ray tubes, printers, telephone, etc.

	Quantity
Electrical generator for computer room	
Microfilm machine	2
Microfilm displayer and printer	12
Copier	4
Films	3 000
Film preparation room equipment	

E. Main items

Hardware equipment, excluding MVS/ESA migration and tandem	
MVS/ESA migration	
Tandem	
Software	
Other hardware and software	
Electrical and communication	
Micro film	

Annex III

Kitchen

The flight kitchen, where meals for all airlines operating to/from Kuwait International Airport were catered for, plus outside catering, produced up to 20,000 meals per day and of the best standards.

It was equipped with the latest equipment used in the industry for food preparation:

(a) Bakeries, ovens, deep freezers, vast chillers, meal holding rooms, bread cello wrapping machine, cutlery cello wrapping machine, two dish washing machines, trolley washing machine, equipment and food preparation tables and counters, three conveyor belts, etc.;

(b) Mini experimental kitchen;

(c) Fully equipped laboratory;

(d) Trolleys and utensils;

(e) Office furnitures;

(f) Stores with shelf facilities fully airconditioned and temperature control;

(g) One generator, for use in the event of electricity failure.

Annex IV

Passenger documents

Passenger tickets	- Kuwait Airways and other airlines
Excess baggage tickets	- Kuwait Airways and other airlines
Miscellaneous charges, orders and prepaid ticket advise	- Kuwait Airways and other airlines
Airways bills	- Kuwait Airways and other airlines

The above includes:

(a) Other airline documents uplifted, exchanged or refunded by Kuwait Airways and not billed to other airlines; sales made by agents and Kuwait Airways Offices to passengers, local companies and ministries for which payment was not received; and Kuwait Airways blank documents lying in storage in Kuwait;

(b) Other airlines documents refunded by us and not billed for the months of April/May/June 1990;

(c) Sales made by agents during the month of July 1990 (peak season) but payment not received by Kuwait Airlines and most of the unused tickets were refunded by us;

(d) Owing to the suspension of Kuwait Airways flights, partly used tickets were endorsed to other airlines, resulting in revenue losses for Kuwait Airways.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22522
23 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 13 February 1991 (S/22218), I have the honour to communicate to you pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 678 (1990) a further report on operations in the Gulf.

British Armed Forces played a full part in the 100-hour ground campaign between 24 February and midnight (EST) on 27 February, which led to the liberation of Kuwait. The particular contribution of the British First Armoured Division to the coalition's ground campaign was to engage Iraqi forces to the west of Kuwait. At the end of their advance First Armoured Division troops had reached positions north and north-west of Kuwait City.

The Royal Air Force also continued to contribute to the coalition air campaign. Between 17 January and 27 February the Royal Air Force (RAF) flew over 6,500 sorties, including over 4,000 combat sorties.

The Royal Navy contributed to the maritime campaign and played a leading role in the coalition's mine counter-measures force. Since the end of the hostilities, Royal Navy mine counter-measure vessels have cleared channels into the ports of Ash Shu'aybah and Kuwait City.

The number of prisoners of war taken by British Forces during the ground campaign was some 8,000. All were treated in accordance with the United Kingdom's obligations under the Geneva conventions. Many of those captured had been poorly provided for by the Iraqi authorities, lacking adequate food and clothing. Arrangements were made to supply them with clothing and rations from British stocks before they were evacuated by helicopter from the combat zone for registration under International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) procedures. The most extensive medical facilities ever set up by the British Army in the field were used to ensure that the prisoners were properly looked after. They were subsequently passed to the Saudi Arabian authorities.

Just under 45,000 British service personnel were deployed to the Gulf in support of the operations. British casualties during the campaign were 25 killed in action and 43 wounded.

The United Kingdom has made a major contribution to the international response to the environmental threat posed by the oil released into the Gulf by Iraq, and by the oil well fires started by Iraq in the closing stages of the conflict. After the oil spills, the United Kingdom responded swiftly to requests for assistance from Gulf States. In particular, the United Kingdom helped with a military air lift of 90 tonnes of anti-pollution equipment, and donated six oil skimmers to Bahrain. It also provided expert advice on oil pollution response and the ecological aspects of the slick. It also offered help in training local volunteers in Saudi Arabia to clean oiled birds. The Royal Air Force and the British Army have helped to clean up debris from some of the offshore islands. On 6 March, the United Kingdom announced a contribution of £1 million to the trust fund established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for clean-up operations in the northern Gulf.

In response to the environmental damage caused by the burning oil wells, the United Kingdom has provided the affected States with an initial assessment of the nature and extent of the smoke plumes, their likely evolution, and their possible impact on the environment and human health. Preliminary analysis of data produced by a British research flight in March was incorporated into this report and further information will be provided to the affected States when it becomes available.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22523
23 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 14 March 1991 (S/22427, annex) I should like to forward the assessment made by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and its departments of property seized by Iraq since 2 August 1990.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Damage sustained by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and its subordinate institutions

1. Furniture and equipment

All office furniture, office equipment, telephone, fax and telex apparatus, equipment for scanning statistics and statistical and representational graphs and television, radio and photographic apparatus.

2. Documentation library

3. Computer apparatus

4. Microfilm apparatus

5. Manuscripts and archives

All files were stolen, as were the official seals of the Ministry.

6. Transport

All 170 vehicles belonging to the Ministry were stolen, as were all spare parts and testing and repair equipment. The stolen vehicles included brand-new vehicles for the transport of the handicapped, whose value is estimated at $30,000 each.

7. Stores

The stores were seized in their entirety and looted of all their contents, including furniture, stationery, foodstuffs, clothing, cleaning materials and utensils, as well as beds, tents and generators used for hikers and youth camps and items needed for children and the handicapped.

8. Social Welfare Homes complex

A major medical clinic, another subsidiary clinic, a dental clinic, a central pharmacy and a medical treatment centre were all seized. Utensils and equipment were also stolen from the complex's central canteen and central laundry.

9. Vocational Training Centre

All contents and equipment, including raw materials and products made by the handicapped and the blind and marketed on their behalf, were looted.

10. Youth centres and recreation centres for mothers and children

The 14 centres were taken over in their entirety, after being stripped of their contents, including children's toys, sports equipment, training workshops for young people's creative activities and the children's library.

11. Sports Captains' Training Centre and Natural Medicine Centre

The centres were looted of all the medical and natural healing equipment which they contained.

12. Scientific Club and branches

All technical apparatus was confiscated and removed. Training workshops were emptied and the scientific inventions of young people were stolen, as well as the contents of the Ajiri Meteorological Station and models used for research.

13. Olympic Committee, sports associations and clubs and all-Asia authorities

There are in all 32 sports clubs and associations, as well as the Olympic Committee and the all-Asia authorities. These establishments and authorities were taken over in their entirety and robbed of all their contents, including furniture, air-conditioning equipment, electric appliances, sports apparatus, audiovisual materials and commemorative and official cups and shields. Horses trained for racing and showjumping were also stolen, as well as yachts, boats and equipment and apparatus used for watersports.